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is more than half Mohammedan. Islam is spreading in the interior of Sierra Leone and has nearly completed the conquest of the whole of Senegal. Its victories in Africa have been won in various ways by ruthless conquerors, by peaceful traders and by an army of priests and dervishes.

The monograph gives much space to the Fulba and Hausa peoples of the Sudan, who have been chiefly instrumental in extending Islam south of that belt. He attributes the potency of Mohammedan influence to the facts that the African follower of Islam has more intellectual affinity with the heathen blacks than the white missionaries, and that he is a neighbour of the black and not a foreigner. The proselytism of the Mohammedan orders is described. The writer believes that the Protestant missionary societies in West Africa should redouble their efforts to improve their foothold.

Eine deutsche Militärstation im Innern Afrikas. Von Dr Hildebrandt. 80 pp. and many Illustrations. Heckner's Verlag, Wolfenbüttel, 1905. (Price, M. 2.25.)

The book is attractive, both in its letterpress and illustrations. Such books should be encouraged, for they show the transformation now going on from barbarism to civilization. The author was a physician at the Government station of Muansa on the southern coast of Victoria Nyanza, 800 miles from the ocean. His book is devoted to all phases of the station life and work—the erection of the buildings, the station routine, native labour, navigation of the lake, postal connections with the sea, relations between the Government and the natives, wars, and other happenings. The region concerned is comparatively small, and it is doubtful if a better account has been written of the gradual transformation of a barbarous district by elementary civilization. Practically all European vegetables, as well as those of the tropics, are brought to perfection every month in the year in the gardens of this region.

Essai sur le Peuple et la Langue Banda. Par Georges Toqué. xi and 130 pp., and Illustrations. J. André, Paris, 1904.

Mr. Toqué says it is almost impossible to learn the history of the native African races he has met, because they themselves are not certain what occurred more than fifteen or twenty years before they first saw Europeans. Their traditions have little value. The natives have no idea of time and a chronological statement of facts is impossible. However, he collected considerable information about the Banda, which he regards as reliable. He says that the cradle of the Banda was the valleys of the upper Kotto and Wakka which are tributary to the Kwango affluent of the Mobangi River. From this centre, they have spread on all sides and his sketch map shows them in the region of the water-parting between the Mobangi and the Shari River systems. They are divided into many groups. The author describes their political organization, some of their customs and gives examples of their folklore. The part of the book devoted to the language is evidently the work of a layman, and is open to criticism on philological grounds.

Die Innere Kolonisation Japans. Von Dr. Kumao Takaoka. x and 106 pp. Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, M. 2.10.)

The book is a history of the interior colonization, under state auspices, of Japanese, the reasons for it and the results. This removal from one part of the

Empire to another has been of national and economic importance, and to it is due the solution of the agrarian question in the older parts of Japan. The movement has meant, in a general way, the distribution of lands adapted for cultivation. It has been the policy to induce agriculturists and others living in the congested parts of Japan to settle in unoccupied or in thinly peopled areas. The details of this policy have been changed from time to time but the policy itself has been promoted by the Government for centuries. Dr. Takaoka traces the history of the movement as far back as the records permit. His able monograph is a valuable contribution to the study of some of the economic results due to the redistribution, to some extent, of the Japanese people in their home territory.

Mit Lord Kitchener gegen den Mahdi. Von Adolf von Tiedemann.

206 pp., five portraits and two sketch maps. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

Major von Tiedemann, a Prussian Staff officer, accompanied Lord Kitchener in his campaign against the Mahdi. He gives many interesting and important incidents of the journey up the Nile and of the great battle in which the Mahdi was defeated and Omdurman was captured. His series of sketches is taken from the letters, diary and reports he wrote at the time.

Geographical Gleanings. By the Rev. F. R. Burrows. 75 pp.

George Philip & Son, London, 1906. (Price, 1s. 6d.)

This book brings together facts that are likely to help teachers of geography. In Part 1 the author expresses his views on the great value of geography as a school subject. In Part 2 he arranges the order in which he believes a teacher should study the many cognate sciences before taking up class work; and offers suggestions for work in the school.

Leitfaden der Erdkunde für höhere Lehranstalten. Von Dr.

Adolf Pahde. (1 Heft: Unterstufe.) vii and 69 pp., 11 Maps and Diagrams. Carl Flemming, Glogau, 1906. (Price, M. 0.60.)

This is the first of Dr. Pahde's text-books, which are designed to give more scientific presentation of geography preparatory to University courses than has been done in many text-books.

The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire. By A. L. A. Himmelfright, C. E. The Roebling Construction Company, New York, 1906.

This quarto volume presents many facts and phenomena relating to the earthquake and fire which devastated San Francisco. The book is written with special reference to the efficiency of building materials and some lessons are drawn from the disaster. There are copious illustrations, with exterior and interior views of earthquake and fire results.